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# The



# People.

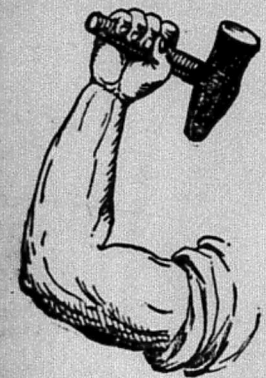
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VOL. IX.—NO. 29.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS.



## Iowa State Convention.

### THE TICKET.

For Governor: M. J. KREMER, of Scott County.

For Lieutenant-Governor: MICHAEL BRONNER, of Adams County.

For Railroad Commissioner: NICHOLAS HEISEL, of Poweshiek County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction: MRS. E. PARDEE TRAVIS, of Pottawattamie County.

### Manifesto.

We, the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of Iowa, in convention assembled, in the City of Clinton, wish to call the attention of the workers of this State to their miserable condition, and to the fact that in the midst of plenty, millions of willing workers are on the verge of starvation, compelled to tramp the roads and streets of this country in looking for work to obtain means to support themselves and families, but look in vain. Why is this?

Simply because, under our present capitalist system, it is impossible for them to compete with improved machinery, owned by private capitalists; and as long as the manufacturer finds it cheaper to use the power of machinery, he will not trouble himself about workingmen.

We also wish to remind our fellow workers of the promises made by the Republican party. All it was necessary for them to do was to elect William McKinley, and prosperity would come as never before. But what is the actual condition of to-day?

The same corporations, under the same trusts, are forming with a rapidity never before witnessed, and by their "economizing" and "simplifying" methods, are throwing tens of thousands of laborers out of work, while, on the other hand, by increasing prices to consumers, they are doubling their wrongful profits.

We also wish to warn the workers against the "Anti-Trust Cry" of the Republican and Democratic parties, a cry on which they are trying to conduct the coming political battle of 1900, as being insufficient for the restoration of the people's patrimony, seeing that the only solution is for the people at large to OWN AND OPERATE THE TRUSTS for the benefit of the whole people, and not have them owned and operated for the benefit of a favored few, as at present.

We also want to place ourselves on record as condemning the present administration for trying to enslave and subjugate the Filipinos and Cubans, which are now struggling for their liberty as our forefathers did a century ago.

The war with Spain was begun under false pretences, the administration asserting that it was its intention to put an end to the barbarous and inhuman struggle in Cuba in the "name of humanity," and the Government had at that time the hearty support of the whole nation. Now that this "war for humanity" is transformed into a war for the "benevolent assimilation" in the name of civilization of Spain's former colonies, it is very different. The United States has merely taken the place of the former tyrants. It is not the intention of this Government to fulfill its pledge, but simply to retain those countries as "colonies," to be exploited for the benefit of American capitalists, and at the same time get an excuse for a large standing army, which may afterwards be used very handsomely to bayonet wage-slaves into submission at home.

**FELLOW WORKERS, BEWARE OF MILITARY RULE!**  
Tellers of Iowa! We again call upon you to break the chains of partyism which binds you to the chariot wheels of capitalism as slaves; think of the hellishness it is for a wealth-producer to elect a wealth-absorber to make laws for him. The time has come when the worker will necessarily have to become class-conscious in politics as well as in economics, and join the party which guarantees him the full value of his labor.

**Fellow workers!** Such a party is the Socialist Labor Party, which raises its voice against the wrong perpetrated on the working class. It has never faltered; it never did, and never will, sell out to any other party. Its foundation is Knowledge and Science; its motto is: "One for all, and all for one." Therefore, we ask you to join the Socialist Labor Party, to study its principles, and to vote for your emancipation from wage-slavery.

### State Platform.

Recognizing the fact that our public roads and rivers are in bad condition, we demand that the Legislature of Iowa take the necessary steps at the earliest moment to improve them, and then give employment to the unemployed at fair wages.

Recognizing the evils which flow from child-labor and its companion, ignorance, we demand the enactment of a State law prohibiting the employment

of children under 16 years of age in factories, stores, mills, etc., and also the enactment of a law requiring the attendance at school of all children, and public assistance in meals, clothing, etc., where necessary.

Believing that a shortening of the workday will put more people to work, we demand a law reducing the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

Believing that life and health are more sacred than property, we demand their protection, by an efficient employers' liability law.

Believing in the integrity and honesty of the people, we demand a direct vote and secret ballot in all elections, universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex; the people have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. Election days to be legal holidays.

Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy laws.

Unbridled right of combination. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of women's wages with those of men, where equal service is performed.

Abolition of the veto power wherever it exists.

All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. Administration of justice to be free of charge.

Full measure of self-government. Abolition of capital punishment.

We demand a progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt, and that the poll tax be abolished.

### On Co-operative Colonies.

**RESOLVED,** That we are opposed to the tactics of all co-operative colonies and kindred schemes to obtain the co-operative commonwealth.

### No to the Glasgow Municipalization.

**WHEREAS,** The S. L. P. demands the public ownership of all railroads, telephones, telegraphs, and all other means of transportation and communication; and,

**WHEREAS,** Certain middle class politicians and capitalists are advocating government ownership of all so-called natural monopolies (à la Glasgow), to deceive the people; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the delegates of this convention declare themselves directly opposed to such middle-class schemes, as not beneficial to the working class; and further be it

**RESOLVED,** That we urge the application of the fundamental principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth to all public services, and particularly insist upon the following demands:

Election by the employees of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers, not elected by a general vote of the people;

A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution of a portion of the surplus which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corporations;

Another portion of the surplus shall be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief for the sick employees of the State; the remaining portion shall be applied to the maintenance and extension of said public services, the price of which shall be reduced to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

### Connecticut Elections.

**NEW LONDON, CT., Oct. 5.**—The Socialist Labor Party vote in the town election of New London, on the 2nd of this month, was 94. Last year there were cast only 24 votes. Since last year, what with the organization of the dockmen into the Alliance and the straightforward Party agitation, a new spirit is clearly beginning to be felt. It has manifested itself within these few months in an increased poll of 70, and will manifest itself increasingly in the right direction. We stand here straight as a pike; no gammon for us.

**ROCKVILLE, CT., Oct. 6.**—The S. L. P. vote in the town election of the 2nd instant, fell below the poll of the last election. We had 156 votes; last time we had 270. This was partly due to our own fault, and partly to a combination of unfortunate circumstances.

It was our own fault that we did not start in earlier. We began within only two weeks of election day. But, even so, had we not had particular bad luck in securing speakers, we might have made up for that. Our bad luck on this head was most signal at our large meeting for September 30th. We telephoned to Bridgeport and Springfield for speakers, but all were engaged, and Comrade Curran, of Providence, who had been secured, was, by unforeseen circumstances at the last moment, prevented from coming. The large meeting, advertised for 7.30 p. m., waited till nearly 9 p. m., and then dispersed.

Hereby a golden opportunity was lost. A taxation campaign was on taps, by mutual agreement, between the Democrats and Republicans, both of whom were weeping about how the small property-owners were ground down by taxes, and a "Citizens' League Club" acted as the chief humbug in the show. But all is not lost. We spread considerable literature; some education was had; and with the experience made this time with speakers, we shall be more careful next time to make timely provisions.

Nobody here is discouraged.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

## VANCOUVER

### Thrilled by the Principles of the Revolution.

**Under the Auspices of the Vancouver General Laborers (Local Alliance 250 of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance), the Biggest Labor or Political Meeting of the Place is held, with Comrade Thos. A. Hickey as the Speaker—Old Trade Unionism Triturated in the Presence of Dumbfounded Fakirs—New Trade Unionism Cheered to the Echo, and Cheered Again.**

**VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28.**—Hickey's meeting for the Alliance here last night was a success, both in number, enthusiasm and results. It laid the foundations broad and deep for the school of New Trades Unionism in this part of the International Capitalists' Dominion, and thus for organic Socialism.

We hired the City Market Hall, the largest in the city, and Hickey spoke for an hour and three-quarters to a proletarian audience of 1,500, there assembled.

Comrade Macdonald, organizer of Section Vancouver, S. L. P., was in the chair, and after the reading of our Declaration of Principles, Hickey got to work.

He briefly reviewed the history of British, or Old Trades Unionism, and then brought down to date a sketch of the suicidal policy of that school. He took up the four leading principles of the pure and simpliers, viz.:

1. No politics in the Union.
  2. Fight Capital with Capital.
  3. The Capitalist is entitled to a share of the product of the working class.
  4. The aristocracy of labor.
- With many apt illustrations he clinched each point, and showed the absolute failure of this survival of a past and gone period in the history of the Labor movement.

Taking up the principles of the Alliance:

1. We must have politics in the Union, but only the politics of the working class.
2. We must fight the capitalist class with our strong arm, the political power, as well as with our weak arm, the economic power.
3. The parasitic Capital Class is not entitled to one single, solitary cent of the product of the working class.
4. There is no "aristocracy of labor."

Accordingly, the proper course to pursue is organizing for our material interests in line with the revolutionary proletariat of all countries, under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance.

The largest audience in the history of political meetings in Vancouver applauded these points to the echo.

The fakirs were there of various sorts and conditions, but not one had the courage to defend their out-of-date tactics. They took their slaps in the face without a word and walked out at the end of the meeting like whipped curs.

Hickey's visit has done the cause great good. We appreciate the action of the Washington State Committee, S. L. P., giving us one of his dates.

After the meeting, we sold 93 copies "Tragic Pages," and took up a collection of \$16 towards the expenses of the meeting.

We then adjourned to the S. L. P. clubhouse, where we resolved into an impromptu meeting for information and discussion on party and Alliance matters, with Comrade Evans in the chair.

Comrade Hickey, by request, gave a history of the "Volkszeitung" in New York, and it was made very plain to us what we had suspected before, viz., that middle-class and the most contemptible of material interests are back of the action of the slob.

The account of Harriman's repainting the S. L. P. wagon as a phonograph agency, and other attempts to gag the Party in "Frisco," came as a surprise to us, together with Simon's attempt to palm off his "Socialist Crusader" gold brick on the Party. We now see clearly that even though the S. L. P. must be constantly on the watch if it wishes to hew a straight and clean path for the Social Revolution. The Comrade cleared up some misapprehension, and the Alliance, backed by the Party, as well as the Party backed by the Alliance, are more fully determined on a straight fight with the fakirs in the Trade Union as well as the political movement. Those who do not like this stand have got to lump it. It is an absolute necessity that Socialists get into the every-day class struggle and guide it so that it may be an adjunct, stepping stone and aid to the Social Revolution.

The Socialist movement has got to either control and guide the Trade Union movement, or pure and simple Trades Unionism will dominate the Socialist movement. Ample proof of this is seen in the fight of the "Volkszeitung" against the Party.

Next week L. A. 250 will have its delegates in the local Trades Council to fight the fakirs down and out—"boring from within as well as without."

Comrades of the S. L. P. everywhere, organize the Alliance; it will help you in your fight with the frauds now misleading the Trade Unions, and speed the day when the American and Canadian proletariat shall be found in line with our Comrades in Europe, marching with steady step to the Social Revolution.

A. H. S.

## THE RACES.

### What it is That is Actually Competing for the Cup.

**To Outward Appearance English Yachtmanship has Challenged American Yachtmanship, and the Contest Seems to be: Which is the Better?—In Fact, However, the Contest is Between the Skinnanship of a British Capitalist and the Skinnanship of an American Ditto—The Telescope Turned on the Sources from which Lord Lipton, Shamrock's Owner, Derives the Wealth to Yacht on.**

**London, England, Oct. 1.**—The papers indicate that the excitement is great in America over the coming races for the America's cup; they also indicate that Lord Lipton, the owner of the challenger, has become a central figure in American social and sporting circles. We here in England, knowing Lord Lipton, can, from the known, form some idea of the to us unknown, to wit, the element that is lionizing him. It is also certain that our American comrades are, inversely, able to draw some conclusions regarding Lord Lipton from their knowledge of who it is that is lionizing him. For all that, a few details on Lord Lipton will not be amiss.

Lord Lipton is a déclassé Lord. He has lost only the virtues of the feudal master, and he has acquired only the vices of the capitalist extortionist. Lord Lipton has a factory in Dublin for canning fruit, another factory here in London for packing cocoa, chocolate, and tea. In Dublin, Lord Lipton made his mark for using rotten fruit, and there and here he is celebrated as a hard-hearted grinder of the faces of the poor. His yacht "Shamrock" may look beautiful to the naked eye. Armed however with information as to whence the wealth came that fashioned her comely shape and rigged her elegant rigging, that yachting wonder may not look so beautiful, after all.

In the London warehouses of Lord Lipton, located in the City Road, there are about 1,400 employees of both sexes and all ages. The average number of hours these wage-slaves are made to work is 55 a week. The wages of the girls average about 7s. per week. In the cocoa and chocolate department the wages of the men vary from 15s. to 24s. per week. The general conditions are most harsh, a perpetual surveillance and petty tyranny prevailing. We can give instance after instance which will show that the general statement given above is correct. The two following will perhaps be sufficient:—

- (a) A man worked 198½ hours in four weeks, for which he received the sum of £3 14s. 6d.
- (b) A case borne out by the wages' sheet of the firm for the week ending June 8th this year. The wages of this man were 18s. for 55 hours' work. Owing to the Royal opening of a hospital in the neighborhood of the warehouses, the employees of this firm were treated to a holiday at their own expense. Result—8½ hours enforced short time, leaving a balance of 15s. 2d. for a week's work. Rent of two rooms occupied by this man, 6s. per week, leaving 9s. 2d. for himself and family to exist upon until next pay day.

When the men first began to organize, there were a large number of them who were in receipt of the small sum of 18s. for 55 hours' work, and at the present time there are some six men, ages varying from 20 to 40 years, employed in the coopers' department at marking, scraping, and carrying the tea chests downstairs and distributing them to the girls to pack, for which they receive the varying amounts of 13s. to 18s. per week as wages; 13s., 18s., 20s., or even 22s. per week is not enough for men to live in anything like decency in London. Now that the men are attempting to organize, they are being met by the insidious dismissal of men that it is known are taking a leading part in the movement, notwithstanding the fact that the secretary of the company has pledged his word that no man in the employ of the firm would be victimized for anything he might do outside working hours. The pressure put upon the girls is enormous. Girls who are known to be members of the union are being dismissed for petty faults, faults that to any reasonable person are no faults at all. Attempts are being made everywhere to prevent employees joining the union, and so keep them on the old conditions of abject slavery.

It may be argued that the firm cannot afford to pay better wages for this class of work, but how would such a statement compare with the actual facts? The statistics prove that these are the lowest rates paid in the trade in London. One firm, who claims to supply one-ninth of the tea drunk in this country, give the average working hours of their employees for last year at 48½ per week, and no laborer ever starts for this firm at less than sixpence per hour, the recognized minimum rate for unskilled labor in London. Another well-known firm pays its girls 15s. per week, and only works them 45 hours per week, for the same class of work that Lipton pays 7s. and works the girls 55 hours for.

Such are the wages paid by a company whose chairman is a philanthropist, giving away his thousands of pounds for Jubilee dinners, etc. If this gentleman values public opinion, one

would think that he would have no wish that the employees of the firm in which he gained his vast fortune should be treated worse than men engaged in similar work elsewhere. It is not so, however. The matter has been brought before the notice of the firm, who have refused to make any alterations, and refuse to meet and talk over the matter with the representatives of the men. There is one way in which they could be compelled to reverse this decision, and that is by the men striking the shop. This they do not wish to do, unless compelled, as it is impossible for them to have prepared for such an emergency earning the low rate of wages that it is shown above they receive. The men had faith in the firm. They believed that when the representations were made on their behalf that the firm would be ready to discuss their grievances, and possibly find a remedy for them. Now this faith and belief has been rudely shattered.

Thus it is evident that what is essentially about to be raced for in American waters is not the trophy of pre-eminence in yachting, but the palm of pre-eminence in exploiting the working class, and turn their very marrow into matter for idle sport. X.

Rumor has it—and a not unlikely rumor it is—that the Weissinger Tobacco Co. was refused admission by the Tobacco Trust, because the Company was discovered padding its stock. Now the Company is affecting indignation at the "Octopus" and at its "crushing the consumer."

This year's "Independent Labor Party" of New York has landed more speedily than all its likes heretofore, into the ash-barrel of both the capitalist parties; and the delegates to its "convention" have, more speedily than ever before, roundly denounced one another and proved that, from the start, they were for sale.

Has this "Independent Labor Party" for that reason lived in vain?—No!

It has contributed its share to establish the facts:

10. That when pure and simple labor fakirs cry "No Politics in Unions!" they do not mean what they seem to mean, but mean no bona fide Labor Politics;
20. That there is no possibility of consolidating the working class except upon the sound, because outspokenly revolutionary, platform of working class interests.

Thus, like measles and New England rum, even "Independent Labor Parties" have their mission in the scheme of Nature.

While boycotts by the Working Class against the Capitalist Class are declared unconstitutional, boycotts by one set of capitalists against another set, are upheld by the Courts—especially when these Courts belong by stockholding, job-holding, or other ties, to the boycotting set.

Several merchants of the West have begun a fight on the Burlington Railroad as a result of what is called the "Omaha differential." The fight has taken the form of the "plain," "low," "vulgar" boycott, and it is being ENFORCED by the Courts. The judges of the Jackson County Court, sitting in Kansas City, instructed the Sheriff that so long as the boycott against the Burlington road was in force he must not travel over that road in taking insane persons to the State asylum in St. Joseph.

Harry Weissinger, of Louisville, Ky., Tobacco Company fame, is for William Jennings Bryan on the Trust Question and for William McKinley on the Money Question. In that way he expects to catch the gudgeons agwin' and acomin'.

The development of the pure and simple trade union movement is bringing out more and more the leading feature of such organizations, to wit, the feature of being a band against the working class and an appendage of the capitalist exploiter. This is shown by the "unions" just organized in the Street Cleaning Department of this city.

The street cleaners, including drivers, hostlers, and sweepers, organized into four local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, with the regulation that no strike is ever to be ordered by them; if a strike should break out, all those participating in it are to be discharged; once discharged they can not be re-employed except at the reduced salaries which newly employed men receive for the first year.

The situation is obvious: A labor fakir has been employed by Tammany Hall to "organize" the men, and they "organized," not as a body of men intelligently participating in the class struggle; not even as a body of men unintelligently participating in the class struggle; but as men, thoroughly beaten, who enter with their vanquisher into a compact, under which THEY are allowed to live, AND SIGN THE COMPACT!

The labor fakir in this case will get, if he has not yet, a political job to keep him solid, and he will have charge of the political conscience of his rank and file.

When this "pure and simple" development has reached this point, there is nothing that can oust the miscreant fakir but an extensive class-conscious organization of the workers and such political activity as will prove that the fakir is not earning, can no longer earn his wages of sin.

Supporters of the Socialist Labor Party in Whitman and North Abington will greatly help the Party work by communicating with Jer. O'Fihelly, Abington, Mass.

## READING-LECTURES

### To a Capitalist Would-be Bamboozeler.

**The Harry Weissinger Tobacco Co. of Louisville, Ky., Having Issued a Circular to the Unions of that City Urging them to Chew its Tobacco on the Ground of its Being "Union Tobacco" and "Not in the Trust", Receives from the Broommakers' Union a Stiff and Intelligent Answer—No Capitalist Humbug to be Swallowed—The Time for Straight Language is on.**

**LOUISVILLE, July 31, 1899.**

Harry Weissinger Tobacco Co., City:

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 5th instant at hand, and contents carefully noted. I beg leave to inform you of the spirit with which your letter was received.

The only favor you ask is that we buy Union label tobacco, which we will certainly do; and to which end we believe every Union man is obligated. It is the duty of every Union man to patronize the Union label wherever he can, whether he be advised, requested to do so, or not. We think anyone who has any knowledge whatever of the methods of procedure and action of trades unionism, pure and simple, must certainly know this from the fact that past events have proved conclusively that the label is their only weapon at present. The boycott has been declared unconstitutional; the strike is an utter failure, being crushed every time by military power, if necessary, and where it is not necessary, competition amongst the workers for jobs is so keen, by reason of the displacement of such a vast army of workers by improved machinery that their places are in many instances filled without any commotion whatever by this eager multitude that wants to work. The ones that work the cheapest get the jobs. So much, so good. I think I have shown that the label is indisputably the only weapon of trades-unionism pure and simple at the present time. Now let me return to your letter of request and advice.

It shows one of two things, or both: First, the evolution of competition has placed your firm in the attitude of a drowning man, grasping for straws in a last endeavor to save himself. What competition has done for the working class, it is also doing for the small manufacturers, and you certainly ought to see the evil of competition in your class, as we do in ours. It is destructive, wasteful, cruel, planless, and rightfully belongs to a past age. With all the misery of the present, produced by the competitive system; with the inconsistencies of this planless and cruel social arrangement in view, we certainly do most heartily welcome any feasible proposition for the abolition of the same.

The Trust, while at present a great evil and hardship upon the public, is a blessing, in so far as it teaches us the possibility of a co-operative arrangement; which can be sufficiently broadened to destroy competition in all industries, and then actually nationalize the interests of all production.

We believe this the only solution of the great class-struggle going on the world over; and to this end shall direct all our efforts, political and otherwise. It is the competitive system that has made the questions of the day, and we ask why should we lend our efforts to perpetuate such a damnable system, that has made us wage-slaves, far worse even than the negro-slaves of the past decade? The wage-slave of today will starve, if he does not work, whereas it was to the interest of the negro slave owner to properly feed and care for his slaves, whether working or not, as they were his property; and, if they died, it meant a loss of so much to him; whereas, if a wage-slave of today starves, his employer loses nothing. With all this in view, we ask, Why should we interest ourselves to the perpetuation of the present social system, as advised by you?

Secondly:—You might not be such a small potato as picture No. 1. May be that you would appreciate it, if the working people would, through their organizations and otherwise, boost your business sufficiently to be recognized by the Trust as being a powerful factor, and probably bring the Trust to your figures, which may have been too high heretofore; but which they would be willing to pay, after your business has been swelled to an abnormal condition, through the union-label; your tobacco being "eligible" to bear the same, through the payment of dues, by persons probably not drawing much more on pay-day than their dues.

I do not infer that you pay small wages, compared with other factories; nor do I infer that the Tobacco Workers' Union has a lower wage-scale, than they might be able to enforce; but I make the point that the competitive system, which you urge us to perpetuate, has brought wages down to such a level that one is hardly justified in setting aside something for any other purpose but actual living expenses. We think furthermore, that such advice coming from a firm whose President, if not personally interested in the organization of a certain Trust, his services were at least in demand to formulate plans for one, which is in itself the strongest evidence of his knowledge of the powers and aims of

(Continued on page 3.)



## THE PEOPLE.

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068  
In 1890.....18,831  
In 1892 (Presidential).....21,157  
In 1894.....88,183  
In 1896 (Presidential).....86,564  
In 1898.....82,204

What is life for but to be lived? And how  
can he be said to live his life, who lives not  
up to his full ideals.

JANUS.

## TWO SHOTS.

Now that the Dewey days, with their  
gala and enthusiasm, are over, the  
public mind may have sobered down  
enough to consider seriously what it is  
that really happened at Manila Bay, last  
year.

In the history of our country, two  
epoch-marking shots were fired. One  
was fired at Lexington, last century; the  
other was fired in Manila Bay, last  
year. Both resounded around the  
world. At both the world was startled:  
Both announced the entry on the stage  
of history of a new element, a new na-  
tion, that all others and the world's history  
had to reckon with.

At Lexington, a hundred years ago,  
the rattle of musketry proclaimed that  
colonial America severed the navel-  
string that connected it with feudalism,  
and entered upon the era of capital-  
ism; in Manila Bay, last year, the canon  
from the Olympia proclaimed that  
plutocratic America severed the navel-  
string that connected it with capitalist  
conservatism.

At Lexington the rattle of musketry  
marked time for the start of the  
race between individual efforts in pro-  
duction; the cannon from the Olympia  
marked time that the race was closed,  
when no individual effort in production  
could any longer avail.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry  
heralded the advent upon the stage of  
history of a nation of self-supporting  
citizens; the cannon from the Olympia  
proclaimed that era to be over.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry  
ushered in national conservatism and  
exclusivism; the cannon from the  
Olympia tore exclusivism to shreds and  
thundered midst the internationally  
warring nations the fact of the ar-  
rival of a new and mighty force on the  
arena.

At Lexington, the rattle of musketry  
marked out the field for internal strug-  
gle; the cannon from the Olympia  
broke through those boundaries and ex-  
tended them to the confines of the  
world.

In short, the musketry at Lexington  
announced the birth of a social-econ-  
omic revolution; the cannon from the  
Olympia proclaimed that revolution  
complete, thereby heralding the ap-  
proach of the next—the SOCIAL REV-  
OLUTION of our own day.

This is the meaning of the event that  
occurred in Manila Bay, on May 1, '98;  
and as such, as a milestone that points  
with certainty to the imminence of the  
culminating Revolution of all Revolu-  
tions—the Social Revolution, that will  
give birth to the Socialist Republic—  
it may well be hailed with joy.

The first legal execution for "highway  
robbery" in the country occurred last  
month. Suggestively enough it oc-  
curred in the State of Virginia. Vir-  
ginia thus illustrates both ends of the  
principle, that want and fear of want  
are crime-producers; hence, that not  
the criminal is guilty but the social sys-  
tem in which he lives and that visits  
upon him its own sins.

Virginia is pre-eminently that State  
whose early settlement was made by  
convicted highwaymen of England,  
whose sentence was commuted to de-  
portation to the "Virginias," and who,  
enabled to make a living here, devel-  
oped into exemplary manhood. Since  
then Virginia has rounded the circle.  
She is now where her old founders left  
England; and, accordingly, the ghastly  
criminal code of old England is re-  
introduced in her confines, punishing  
with death the robbers that she herself  
produces!

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

There is at least one paper in Ohio  
that does not bend before the fraud-  
blast of "Golden Rule Jones." That is  
the Lima, O., "People's Advocate." It  
neatly disposes of one of Ralph Beau-  
mont's typical windy speeches in favor  
of said Jones with these wise observa-  
tions:

Now, in our opinion, while it is well that  
the people of a State should elect a Governor  
to see that the laws are justly administered,  
the great need of the people just at present  
is to have just laws to be administered.  
What good will it do the people to simply  
elect a Governor, unless the legislature is in

sympathy with the masses and enacts laws  
in their interests? What we want to do, if  
we are to be emancipated, and the initiative  
and referendum principle is to become opera-  
tive, is to elect legislators who will vote  
a law giving the people a right to vote as to  
whether this or that measure shall become  
a law.

No Governor should make a law (that func-  
tion the people should perform, say, Mr.  
Jones should be elected Governor, what else  
can he do under his oath of office other than  
to enforce the laws now on the statute books  
and in conformity with the decisions of the  
courts?)

The Socialist Labor Party not only offers  
the people a chance to elect a Governor, but  
a legislature which will make laws in the  
interest of the masses and give them the ini-  
tiative and referendum so that they may do  
away with the unjust laws now on the statute  
books and overthrow court-made laws.

Speakers for both dominant old parties may  
whoop and howl how they love the people and  
tell them they should make their own laws,  
but in fact the capitalist beneficiaries only  
desire to catch votes so they may retain the  
present unjust social system. If you would  
emancipate yourselves, vote the entire Social-  
ist Labor ticket. It is the only remedy you  
now have.

The pricking of the Ralph Beaumont  
bubble by this passage is only incidental;  
the passage pricks and lets the  
wind especially out of the fraud-bubble  
of "Golden Rule Jones."

The City Council, Cork, Ireland, and  
particularly its so-called "Labor mem-  
bers," are raked over the coals in ex-  
cellent fashion by the Dublin, Ireland,  
"Workers' Republic." The Council re-  
voked the "Fair Wages" clause in all  
city contracts on the ground that, if  
the Fair Wages clause was insisted on,  
it would close all the factories in the  
county inside of twelve months. With  
this bit of capitalistic and pure and  
simple wisdom for its text, our Irish  
colleague, the "Workers' Republic," says:

This is as much as to say that the factories  
of Ireland are dependent upon the systematic  
underpayment of their employees, and that  
they were to pay what is known as a "Fair  
Wage" they would speedily be ruined.

Remember, a Fair Wage, as here under-  
stood, means nothing more than the wage es-  
tablished as a standard by trade-union effort  
in the district.

It is not an ideal wage, nor even necessarily  
a high wage.

It may even be a starvation wage.  
It is only "fair" in so far as it is the stand-  
ard agreed upon between the trade union and  
the majority of the employing class.

Therefore, when the Cork City Council thus  
revoked the resolution enforcing a fair wage,  
they were virtually declaring that the stand-  
ard wage of the district to be too high, and  
therefore inviting every employer in the city  
to refuse to continue paying that wage to their  
employees.

The whole disgraceful performance is a con-  
firmation of the truth I have so often pointed  
out, that the employing class are the most  
immediate enemies of the Irish workers, and  
that until they are overthrown, the Irish  
acquired knowledge enough to drive this home-  
bred of tyrants from public life we need not  
delude ourselves with the hope that the gates  
of national emancipation will ever open to us.

The English oppressor, the English capitalist,  
the Irishmen—rulers elected by Rebel Cork—  
openly declaring that the prosperity of Ireland  
depends upon the robbery of her working  
class, and that to insist upon a Fair Wage  
being paid would ruin the country.

But I have every hope that the working men  
of Cork will, at next election, remember the  
men who thus trampled upon the political and  
social rights of the laborer.

Therefore, let the Socialist Republic be your  
watchword; the tools to those who use them,  
the product to the producers.  
The Socialist Republic! What does that  
mean?

It means that the industries of Cork shall  
be owned by the people of Cork, that the or-  
ganized trades of Cork and in their own ranks  
men to undertake all the managerial work and  
the production of goods and services, that you,  
the workers, could elect suitable men to suc-  
ceed them, and having elected them would  
serve under them as zealously as you now  
serve the slave-driving foreman of a private  
employer, that therefore the capitalist is un-  
necessary, and the profits he now absorbs  
could be retained for the use of the workers  
—to whom they properly belong.

And that, freed from the necessity of main-  
taining the idle and superfluous class, the  
length of the working day could be easily cut  
in half, while the remuneration for your toil  
might be multiplied fourfold.

That no one should want, that none should  
be overworked, that none should live in in-  
solent idleness, that man should no longer  
prey upon his fellow man, that justice will  
be realized.

That productive property—all property held  
for profit—should be made the public prop-  
erty of the community, State or City, and  
co-operatively operated by the labor of the  
adult population, under whatever rules they  
themselves might like to frame for their own  
guidance.

That is Socialism, in brief. Not so awful,  
is it?

But the mere advocacy of it would frighten  
more reformers out of the master class than all  
the speeches you could make about the rights  
of Labor.

The Milwaukee, Wis., "Wisconsin  
Weekly" publishes with many words of  
praise a speech by a colored professor,  
Booker F. Washington, on the "Negro  
Question," so called. This is a pas-  
sage from the speech:

I confess that my heart is greatly and con-  
stantly troubled by the large number of  
negro boys and men who stand in idleness about  
the streets of our cities and towns. This negro  
is too poor to be idle.

How true it is that the slave must  
himself free himself is being made  
clearer day by day by the utterances of  
such misleaders in the ranks of the  
colored man, as this professor. Others  
may give a lift, but if the slave does  
not himself take a hand in his libera-  
tion, by cementing the work done by  
others in his behalf, all that is done  
FOR him will be lost again BY him.

Freed by others from chattel bondage,  
the negro did not develop out of his  
own race the elements to cement that  
freedom. When men of his race can ut-  
ter such arrant nonsense as this colored  
professor does; when men of his race  
can, as the professor does, give utter-  
ance to such mischievous economics  
as his words imply, and not a colored  
paper in the land to raise its voice in  
protest, the mystery of the negro's con-  
tinued degradation ceases to be a mys-  
tery, and one understands how true  
were the dying words of Fred Douglas  
that the negro's condition was now  
tangibly worse than when he was a  
chattel.

Fortunately, however, for the negro,  
the course of social evolution elimi-  
nates the race question, and the negro is  
now absorbed into the Social Question,  
no longer as a negro, but as a wage  
slave. This is his opportunity. With  
the race question left out, the negro  
wage-slave's fellow wage-slaves of all  
other races in the land now take him  
by the hand, and making common  
cause with him, protest emphatically  
against the blatant professor's capital-  
istic libel, implied in his excitement  
about the negro's being "too poor to be  
idle." The negro's idleness is not of  
his own free will. He does not stand  
idle on the streets because he is lazy.  
He stands idle for the same reason  
that white workmen are standing  
idle. He stands idle because he is a  
wage-slave, and as such is thrown out  
of work by the machinery of work  
which he, together with his fellow  
wage-slaves of all colors have produced,  
but which the capitalist class has  
robbed them all of.

The idleness of the negro is enforced,  
like the idleness of the white wage-  
slave. Theirs is ONE, a common cause:  
Wiping away the Capitalist System, the  
overthrow of the Capitalist Class with  
the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party;  
—thereby the purging of society, clean-  
ing it of the pestiferous breed of the  
Professor-Booker-F.-Washingtons of all  
colors.

The comments made by the Saint-  
Claude, France, "Jura Socialiste" on  
the crocodile tears shed by the French  
capitalist class, together with its poli-  
ticians, on what they call the "unjust  
aggression of England in South Africa,"  
applies exactly to the crocodile tears  
shed by our American expansionists on  
the same subject. The "Jura Social-  
iste" says:

What is really drole and amusing is to watch  
the elements that have applauded the French  
conquest of Tunis and Madagascar, affect in-  
dignation at the colonial policy of England,  
which accomplishes on a large scale and dex-  
terously that which our own government does  
on a small scale and maladroitly.

All the criminations that may be formulated  
against the barbarous policy of England, may  
fully describe the most "brilliant" names of  
the French capitalist politicians.

It takes the Capitalist Class of Amer-  
ica to reconcile the criminal treatment  
it is according to the Filipinos with  
tears for the Boers.

Among the labor-fleeing New York  
capitalists and politicians is one Oliver  
Hazard Perry Belmont. He occupies  
a place in the front rank of the com-  
bination of politician-capitalists; and  
he owns a paper, "The Verdict." Ost-  
ensibly the paper is in the field to  
down the "grinding monopolists" and  
the "rascal politicians." This sort of pa-  
pers and capitalists is a new departure  
in American "journalism" and in Amer-  
ican capitalistic chicanery. Of the many  
odd instances in which such papers  
try to win the public, the below table  
giving the share of Labor and the share  
of Capital in several lands, and pub-  
lished in "The Verdict," is so far the  
most remarkable:

Country.	Capital.	Labor.
Italy.....	61	49
Austria.....	54	46
Switzerland.....	64	36
Spain.....	67	33
Russia.....	68	32
France.....	67	33
Germany.....	73	27
Britain.....	73	27
Belgium.....	74	26
United States.....	82	18

Who, what workingman, would not  
now give his heart to this Belmont?  
Here is this Belmont himself putting  
black upon white the fact that the  
American workingman is the most  
skinned, the American capitalist the  
biggest skinner of all on earth. Here  
it is, black on white, that, of the pro-  
ceeds of labor, the worker gets only  
17.5 per cent., while the idle capitalist  
comes off with a loot of 82.5. Can the  
man who conveys such information be  
otherwise than a friend?

The Labor Movement in American  
has no more dangerous reef to weather  
than the reef of the Oliver-Hazard-  
Perry-Belmonts;—the labor fleecers  
who, realizing that it is now no use  
any longer to conceal the exploitations  
of capitalism, seek to escape the conse-  
quences of the discovery, by themselves  
publishing the damaging facts, thereby  
catching the ears of the workers; and  
thereby preventing such information to  
enter those ears as will show the way  
to stop capitalist thievery.

The Socialist cannot shout too loud;  
he has an awful loud wind to shout  
against.

An incident last week in one of the  
criminal courts in this city comes in  
timely to furnish humble, yet corrobor-  
ative, proof of the justice of the in-  
scription borne by the magnificent alle-  
gorical picture on Socialism and Mil-  
litarism in the latest issue of the Rome,  
Italy, "L'Asino."

A young fellow was tried for rob-  
bery; the proofs of his guilt were, as  
admitted by one of the jury, complete;  
indeed, the stolen property was found  
in his boots; and yet, upon the first  
ballot, the jury unanimously declared  
him not guilty. How was this? As  
one of the jury himself put it: "It  
came out in the trial that he was an  
apprentice on board the American  
squadron that smashed Cervera."

The inscription that accompanies  
L'Asino's allegory is:

"Militarism" and "Socialism."—Behold two  
irreconcilable foes. The former is the carrier  
of Crime, of Disorder, of Misery, of Retrogres-  
sion; the latter is the harbinger of Innocence,  
of Peace, of Happiness, of ever grander  
Progress.

The recent war has done untold harm  
to the morale of our country. It has  
incited and fostered the spirit of black-  
guardism with its accompaniment of  
crime. Our "heroes" have scented blood  
and booty; and not a few of them are  
continuing the pursuit ashore,—as the  
criminal in this case; and our people,  
having admired our "heroes," are ready  
to produce juries that acquit them  
though guilty.

"L'Asino's" cartoon is matchless.

## OHIO, ATTENTION!

Circular of the State Committee, S. L. P.,  
to the Sections and Members.

Under the heading "A Plain State-  
ment of Facts," the bogus S. L. P. State  
committee of this State has sent out a  
circular "to the members of the Social-  
ist Labor Party of Ohio," which so  
abounds in misrepresentations and mis-  
leading statements that it calls for a  
correction on our part, and we now do  
so, though it is not with pleasure that  
we call to account men with whom we  
have hitherto been connected in friend-  
ly comradeship.

Were it not for the fact that most of  
the members of the S. L. P. always took  
little interest in the internal affairs of  
our Party, mistakenly believing it to  
be enough to agitate, the trouble now  
inside of the S. L. P. could have been  
avoided, at least locally.

Therefore, in order to explain mat-  
ters, we must cite a little history, so  
that members outside of Section Clevel-  
and can have a better understanding of  
the situation here.

Karl Ibsen, formerly editor of the  
Cleveland "Volksfreund," was the prin-  
cipal instigator of the trouble here.  
This man had always been a stout sup-  
porter of the tactics of the S. L. P., and  
especially an ardent admirer of Com-  
rades De Leon and Vogt, the Editors of  
of the Party organs. On more than one  
occasion he called De Leon "the Lassalle  
of America," and of Vogt he always  
claimed that he was the clearest Social-  
ist in the Party. But alas! how van-  
ity, conceit and individual material in-  
terests often change opinions is clearly  
shown in this instance. Ibsen wrote a  
pamphlet about the tactics in the S. L. P.,  
had it translated by F. M. Gessner,  
of Pittsburgh, who added all statistical  
figures, so that it became a joint prod-  
uct of Ibsen and Gessner. When a copy  
of it was presented to the National Ex-  
ecutive Committee and De Leon, it failed  
to get their approval in those  
passages that dealt with the Trades  
Union and "reform" movements, these  
not being in keeping with the Party's  
attitude thereon. From that instant  
Ibsen's attitude towards De Leon  
changed. "De Leon was not fair," "he  
did not treat other comrades with due  
consideration," etc., etc.

Some four or five months ago Ibsen  
stated to Comrade Christiansen that he  
expected to become a member of the  
N. Y. "Volkszeitung" staff, and that  
he would let us know in time (meaning  
the officers of the "Volksfreund" Pub-  
lishing Association), so we could se-  
cure another Editor. If we consider  
Ibsen's attitude taken in the recent  
shake-up in the S. L. P., this is very  
significant. He, who had always spoken  
of the injustice which prevailed in the  
N. Y. "Volkszeitung," "where the mem-  
bers of the staff, and all who are em-  
ployed there, receive such enormous sal-  
aries, which come out of the wage-work-  
ers' pockets, who sometimes must ex-  
ist with very scant wages." But when  
HE gets one of these jobs—well, that is  
a horse of a different color.

In the meantime the trouble with the  
"Volkszeitung" began, and Ibsen, in ex-  
pectancy of a job, aided the "Volks-  
zeitung." He conspired with Hayes  
and Bandlow, of whom until then he  
always had spoken derogatively. Of  
Hayes he claimed that he did not read  
anything but reform papers, and, there-  
fore, he would never perfect himself  
to become a clear Socialist, while Band-  
low, according to Ibsen, was so riveted  
to pure and simpleminded that he could  
not, at his age, free himself any more.  
But these people, as may be imagined,  
did not like De Leon, and it was, there-  
fore, easy to get them to aid him in  
his conspiracy. The reason of their hat-  
red of De Leon was that he had often  
criticized the "Citizen" in THE PEOP-  
LE, and sometimes very sharply,  
which, of course, was his duty as Ed-  
itor of the Party organ. A Party vote  
was ordered by the National Executive  
Committee to decide: "Shall the Party  
itself publish the Party organs?" This  
vote came in nearly unanimous in favor  
of the question, and the "Volkszeit-  
ung's" crowd felt their defeat.

At first they decided to force THE  
PEOPLE upon the Party before the vote  
was taken; then they "took it all back,"  
after they had, by underhand means,  
tried to depose the National Executive  
Committee. The latter act was done af-  
ter secret conspiracy between New York  
and Cleveland.

The Board of Appeals, of which Ibsen  
and Bandlow were members, sought to  
bring our Party into discredit by various  
decisions, and Section Cleveland was  
instructed to investigate the methods  
of the Board of Appeals, and also a let-  
ter written by Ibsen to Comrade Vogt.  
Bandlow, the secretary of the Board of  
Appeals, attended with other members  
a meeting of the Central Committee, to  
which the investigation was referred.  
Ibsen did not come. Bandlow stated  
that he courted the fullest investigation.  
The Central Committee, after investiga-  
tion, called a meeting of all sections of  
Cleveland to act upon the report for  
July 30. The conspiracy crowd secretly  
made all preparations to pack that  
meeting. They had got J. Mahlon  
Barnes from Philadelphia, and F. Seubert  
from Brooklyn, N. Y., to aid them  
in their nefarious work. The first thing  
done was done by Bandlow, who always  
wants to be "fair." He, who had courted  
investigation, and who was a member  
of the committee that was being in-  
vestigated, MOVED TO POSTPONE  
THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE  
INDEFINITELY BEFORE IT WAS  
READ. After this was adopted, the bo-  
gus National Executive Committee was  
endorsed, and the State Committee in-  
structed to do the same, and also to  
instruct the Sections in the State to  
only recognize the bogus committee.

For appealing to the State against  
high-handed treason, the State Com-  
mittee is called, in the circular of the  
bogus State Committee "unconstitu-  
tional." According to their principles,  
no committee has a right to find out the  
will of their constituency. A fine de-  
mocracy, indeed! Because the State sus-  
tained the appeal, they now stoop so  
low as to charge fraud. We have pub-  
lished the vote in circular form, and if  
any fraud was perpetrated, the Sections,  
all of whom received the circular, would  
have objected. As to the Hungarian  
Section, which they claim has only four  
or five members, we must say that their  
delegates to the Central Committee re-  
ported that that Section has 30 mem-  
bers. And to illustrate the "fairness"  
of the author of this miserable docu-  
ment, this may serve: Oscar Fischer,  
whose name appears signed to the cir-  
cular, was confronted with I. Kronman,

the organizer of the Hungarian Section,  
and Kronman was asked as to its mem-  
bership. He stated that, at the time  
of the voting, the 24 members who voted  
were all in good standing. Then Fischer  
said that he was aware of this fact,  
as one member of that Section was  
working with him in the same shop, and  
had told him so. "Then, why did you  
sign such a circular?" he was asked.  
"What circular?" was the surprised  
answer of Fischer. "I did not see any  
circular, NOR HAVE I SIGNED SUCH A  
CIRCULAR, and do not know any-  
thing about it!"

At a meeting of Section Cleveland,  
where they had dragged up some of  
their friends to join the Section, and  
who, after they were initiated, came to  
the desk of the Secretary to vote, they  
were told that the vote had closed with  
a previous order of business, and they  
could vote at the next meeting, which  
they did do. Now they say they were  
prevented from voting! But it is hardly  
worth while to contradict those dirty,  
contemptible lies and insinuations.  
Comrades Juergens and Ney, of Can-  
ton, were witnesses of their disgrace-  
ful acts, and Ney has stated so publicly  
in THE PEOPLE.

It is not strange that no notice is  
taken of the "Plain Statement of Facts"  
of how Hayes et al. dragged every pure  
and simpler, who had in a weak mo-  
ment joined the Section, to pay up  
dues and vote in their favor. Nor is  
attention made of how Hayes went to  
the meeting of the Bohemian Section to  
influence their vote, which, however,  
was early enough found out, and his  
intentions were frustrated. One vote  
for the new (bogus) National Execu-  
tive was even brought up in writ-  
ing, and the man who cast it now  
claims that he DID VOTE FOR THE  
OLD COMMITTEE. After they had  
tried every conceivable scheme to have  
a majority on their side, and after they  
failed, they now cry fraud! But they  
must have some reason to excuse their  
treacherous act for organizing a sepa-  
rate organization and ignoring the will  
of the majority. If the State Commit-  
tee did any unconstitutional act, it was  
to let Section Cleveland vote after it  
was suspended, and before reorganiza-  
tion. It was done only because the  
members wanted to be fair.

M. S. Hayes, the author of this "plain  
misstatement of facts," who signs it as  
secretary, never agreed with the tac-  
tics of the S. L. P., and stated to Com-  
rade Ney, of Canton, that he joined the  
Party "because he had no other place to  
go." He would be Editor of the Debs  
organ to-day if his salary could have  
been guaranteed, and if you read the  
"Citizen" you will find Eugene V. Debs  
is enlogized in each issue, while the  
S. L. P. is ridiculed. Through the  
treachery of the Board of Appeals,  
Hayes, etc., Section Cleveland voted it-  
self out of the Party, and consequently  
was suspended. The loyal members  
reorganized and because of their loyal-  
ty they delivered all property in their  
possession to the Party, and not to the  
traitors. Hayes calls this "unfair." Verily,  
he has a queer idea of fairness.

It is evident that it is the object of  
the "Cleveland Citizen" to swing the  
S. L. P. into a reactionary middle-class  
movement "by fair means or foul."  
Proof—"DEBS' FORGED LETTER." With  
this end in view, the men that  
have stood foremost in our Party, like  
De Leon, Vogt, Kuhn, and others, who  
have battled true and honest to keep  
the S. L. P. free from all middle-class  
muddleheadedness, are dragged in the  
mud by Hayes; the dirtiest epithets are  
hurled at them; and M. S. Hayes, who  
calls any criticism "unfair," proves that  
as far as he is concerned, he knows of  
no fairness whatever towards his op-  
ponents.

When he was engaged as organizer  
by the State Committee, he was asked  
whether he would organize Alliances of  
the S. T. & L. A. His answer was in  
the affirmative. Now we receive re-  
ports from members in the State that  
he discouraged the organization of Al-  
liances wherever he went.

Comrades of the State of Ohio! With  
this reply we turn our back upon these  
plotters, slanderers, would-be bosses,  
bolters and traitors, and turn our at-  
tention to the work of propaganda.  
All hail to clear-cut class-conscious  
Socialism! Down with all traitors and  
with all conspirators.

Yours fraternally,  
ADAM MITCHELL,  
FRANK ERBEN,  
FERD. HERZ,  
JOHN KIRCHER,  
FRED. BROWN,  
M. R. O'FUREY,  
P. C. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec'y.,  
904 Professor st.

The State Committee, S. L. P., of Ohio,  
Cleveland Oct. 4th, 1899.

## Poverty's Quarantine.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jos. F. FITZPATRICK.]

Through the glittering aisle  
Where the mansions pile  
Of Capital's vast estate,  
Two beggars along  
With the stylish throng  
Ambled with weary gait.  
That silk-clad swell,  
The society belle,  
Anxiously lifted her skirt  
As the pair drew near,  
To escape with fear,  
The contagion of poverty's dirt.

'Twas only a sickly mother  
Leading her hungry boy  
From the dens where the toilers smother,  
To beneath the morning's joy.  
Only two human creatures  
Airing their rags abroad,  
Bearing the form and features  
We all inherit from God.

But the smirking dame  
Of society fame  
Tightened her sensitive nose,  
And felt quite faint  
When she thought of the taint  
Of microbes in their clothes.  
This terrible bore,  
The plight of the poor;  
On her vanity cast a pall,  
As she hastes to the spree  
Of the afternoon tea  
And the virtuous charity bawl.

Go back to your pen  
In the tenement den,  
You beggars are out of place,  
For wealth doesn't care  
For your grim despair.  
Rank failures of the race,  
Sorrow and woe  
Is your lot, you know,  
And your nakedness you must screen.  
Such ill-bred bores  
Should stay indoors  
Of the tenement quarantine.



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (with eagle  
look)—Have you time now to take up  
that platform of Jones? You were talk-  
ing me it was no good.

UNCLE SAM—So I said. I'm willing  
to give you a few minutes now.

B. J.—Did you read his motto—"I  
claim no privilege for myself or for my  
children that I am not doing my utmost  
to secure for all others on equal terms." Is  
not that beautiful?

U. S.—Yes, if it were not fraudulent,  
as applied by him.

B. J. (somewhat







